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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
For the Year
1959



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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
September, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1959. Statistical details of the year's public health activities and events are tabulated and commented on in the body of the report, so that I shall here confine my comments to general matters.

The total population of 32,430 at mid 1959 represents an increase of 1,316 on the 1951 census return. Total births at 493 give an adjusted rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population; this rate shows but little variation in recent years. There was a total of 13 infant deaths (i.e., under 1 year of age) of which 9 occurred within the first month.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases totalled 348, a reduction from the 1958 figure of 606. The incidence of measles was reduced, some three quarters of the cases being notified in the first half of the year, and there was a dramatic fall in the incidence of dysentery. The control of this latter disease is very largely a matter of 'social consciousness' in the adoption of cleanly habits.

It is a matter of some concern, that after initial public enthusiasm, the demand for Poliomyelitis Vaccination decreased dramatically in the latter half of the year, despite the fact that previous vaccine shortage had then been overcome. With the exception of pre-school and school children, the level of artificial community resistance cannot be considered high, and it is a matter of concern that so few others will accept personal responsibility for limiting the potential spread of infection unless in the face of a national threat.

The pattern of local and national mortality appears to have reached some stability in the past decade, following the dramatic advances of chemotherapy in the immediate post-war years.

As in previous years, I would again refer to the excellent team spirit both within the Department and in relationship with other Departments of the Council. I am indebted to you Mr. Chairman, and to the Members of your Committee for your support. I have again good reason to thank Mr. Stott, Clerk of the Council, Mr. Mann, Senior Public Health Inspector and other members of his Staff for their generous co-operation. In recent months we have lost the services of Dr. Falconer, who so willingly assisted me in the past.

I cannot conclude this introductory letter without some apology to Mr. Prenton, who will shortly retire from his post as Chief Clerk of this Department. With my approval, Mr. Prenton had planned for a most comprehensive report this year; due to my illness such plans had to be largely curtailed, and the burden of compilation of this report fell almost exclusively to him. I would commend to your attention his two new bar-diagrams on pages 16 and 19 which show so clearly the changing age-pattern of mortality.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. O'GRADY,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1959-60

Chairman:

Councillor Geoffrey B. Jackson

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Sidney G. W. Jacobs

Members:

Councillor Walter Hill, J.P.

Councillor Richard N. Hodgson, J.P.

Councillor George Howard.

Councillor George R. Marlor.

Councillor Ernest M. Sharp.

Councillor Keith W. Taylor.

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

1959

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B.Ch., D.P.H.
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- Additional Public Health Inspectors* A. RENSHAW, M.A.P.H.I.,
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E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.,
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Other Foods. Smoke Inspec-
tor's Cert.

E. F. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods. Smoke Inspec-
tor's Diploma.
- Pupil Public Health Inspector* J. INESON, until 6-9-59
P. W. STANLEY, from 30-9-59
- Chief Clerk* H. PRENTON.
- General Clerk/Shorthand Typist* ... MISS B. GARSIDE.
- Junior Assistant* P. W. STANLEY, until 29-9-59
B. STUTTARD, from 2-11-59

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Chadderton is situated on the south-western slopes of the Lancashire Pennine Hills immediately to the north of Manchester, its southern boundary being continuous with a portion of that city's northern boundary. It is bounded by Oldham on the east, Royton on the north, Middleton on the west and Failsworth on the south-west.

The district covers an area of 3,013 acres and the height above sea level varies from 300 to 500 feet.

Its sub-soil is chiefly rock or shale, overlying clay and the coal measures, but in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries are cotton spinning, electrical and light engineering, aircraft production, garment manufacturing and there is a large printing and dye works in the district.

Although mainly industrial, Chadderton possesses some open country and farm land. The arrangement of houses on the new estates contrasts very pleasantly with the congested and badly sited older houses.

Atmospheric pollution, home produced and wind-borne from surrounding industrial areas, presents an important health problem—psychological as well as physical.

The rainfall during 1959 was 29.01 inches, much less than the previous year (50.17 inches) and the number of days on which rain was recorded totalled 219.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange states that "the outstanding feature during the past year was the virtual elimination of short-time working and the progressive decline in the number of wholly unemployed workers, in spite of the fact that several mills in the area had closed down under the Cotton Industry Re-organisation Scheme. The full extent of the closure and its repercussion on the employment situation is not yet known, consequently the future pattern of employment in that industry has yet to be revealed."

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Chadderton residents are fortunate in having four parks covering over thirty-eight acres. These parks are well sited for the convenience of people in all sections of the district and in addition to attractively planned flower beds, shrubberies and trees, provide exercise and relaxation for old and young on bowling greens, putting greens, football and cricket pitches. The children's section in Chadderton Hall Park with special facilities for training in 'Road Sense' is a feature worthy of special commendation.

A new recreation ground covering an area of over six acres is now under construction at Princess Road. As well as the usual facilities provided at the other parks it is intended at Princess Road to make provision for roller skating and netball.

Quite apart from the main parks, there are several other playgrounds, gardens, and bowling greens. It is noticed that both young and old make excellent use of the amenities provided by the Council.

Even though the atmosphere may be polluted, it is a far better thing that children should be catered for with outdoor playgrounds than that they should be cooped up in houses and streets with their energies curbed and restricted.

The maintenance of the 'open spaces' on the Council housing estates is also carried out by the Parks Department.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1959)	32,430
Population (Census, 1951)	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1959 (according to rate book)	11,660
Rateable value	£572,727
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£2,000
Number of inches of rain during 1959	29.01
Number of days on which rain was recorded	219
Number of hours sunshine during 1959	1655.52
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ...	301
Month in which most sunshine was recorded ...	May—248.5 hours
Day on which most sunshine was recorded	14th June, 15.5 hours
Highest Temperature recorded during 1959, three days, 25th July, 20th August and 21st August—85 deg. F.	
Lowest temperature recorded during 1959, 11th January—18 deg. F.	

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given the estimated population of Chadderton at mid-year 1959, as 32,430 an increase of 190 over the 1958 figure.

BIRTHS

During the year there was a decrease in the number of births from 509 in 1958 to 493 in 1959, giving an adjusted rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.5 per 1,000 population for England and Wales. Fifty years ago the number of births for the year was 921 and the birth rate 29.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Table I
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS
1959

RATES	England and Wales (Estimated Population) 45,386,000	Chadderton (Estimated Population) 32,430
BIRTH RATES.	1959	1959 Average Five years 1955-1959
Live Births (adjusted)	16.5	15.8 15.2
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	20.7 (a)	19.9 (a) 19.3 (a)
DEATH RATES.		
All Causes (adjusted)	11.6	15.3 14.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.085	0.06 0.08
Cancer (all forms)	2.14	2.41 2.31
Maternal Mortality	0.38 (a)	0.0 0.42
Infant Mortality	22.0 (b)	26.4 (b) 22.0 (b)
Neo-Natal Mortality	15.8 (b)	18.3 (b) 17.4 (b)

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1959 was 213 as compared with 230 in 1958.

DEATHS

Causes of Death

Diseases of the Circulatory System	151
Cancer	78
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System	64
Diseases of the Respiratory System	68
Accidents	11
All other causes	48
	420

Death rate 15.3 per 1,000

Table II**VITAL STATISTICS**

Population — 32,430

(Registrar General's Estimate mid-1959)

*Statutory Data***LIVE BIRTHS**

Number—259 Males and 234 Females	Total	493
Rate per 1,000 population	Crude Rate	15.2
	Adjusted Rate	15.8

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births ... 3.5%

STILL BIRTHS

Number—7 Males and 3 Females	Total	10
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births		19.9

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS 503

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year) 13

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	26.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	27.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under four
weeks per 1,000 total live births) 18.3

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under
one week per 1,000 total live births) 14.2

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and
deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total
live and still births) 33.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

Additional Data

DEATHS 420

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid 1959	
Crude Rate	13.0
Adjusted Rate	15.3

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE 0.06

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS DEATH RATE 2.41

Table III

DEATHS (NET)—1959

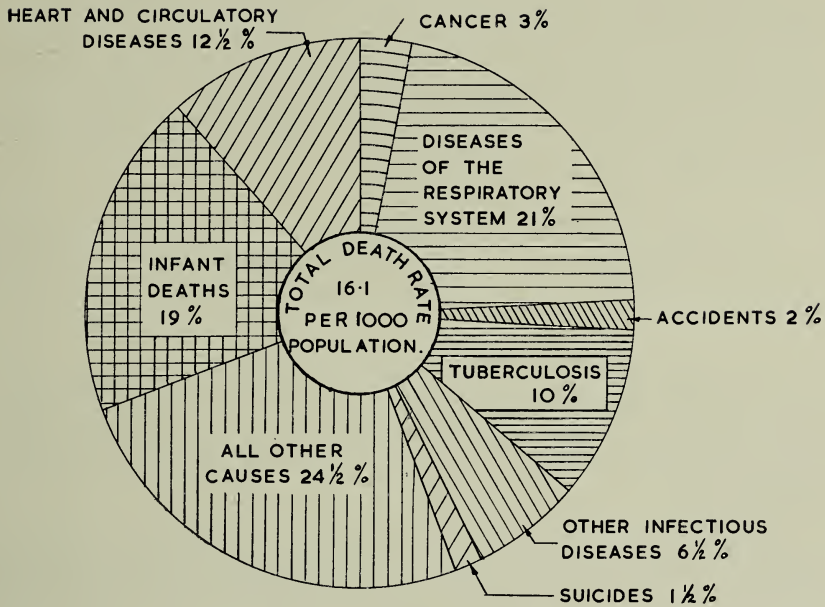
Cause of Death	Total		
	Males	Females	1959
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	2	—	2
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	12	6	18
Malignant neoplasms, breast	1	4	5
Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	7	4	11
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	14	41
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	27	37	64
Coronary disease, angina	41	15	56
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
Other heart disease	20	47	67
Other circulatory disease	5	18	23
Influenza	3	5	8
Pneumonia	10	10	20
Bronchitis	18	19	37
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	5	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	8	20
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	2	8	10
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
Suicide	3	3	6
All causes	203	217	420

78

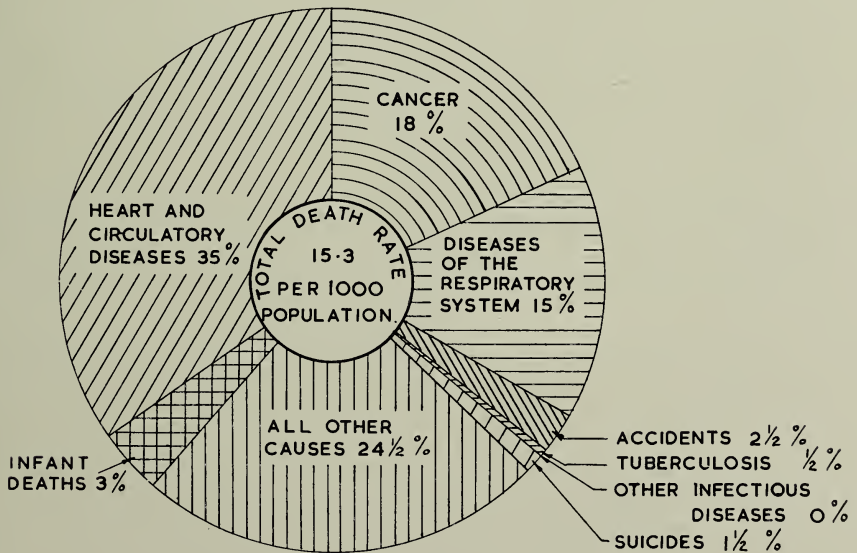
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DEATHS CAUSES - 1909



DEATHS CAUSES - 1959



The deaths in Chadderton as shown in table III for the year 1959, were 420, giving an adjusted mortality rate of 15.3 per 1,000 of the population. In 1958 there were 411 deaths with a corresponding rate of 16.4 per 1,000.

The increasing importance of some causes of death can be best appreciated by studying the charts on the previous page. To understand the reasons for the changes that have and are occurring it is necessary, first of all, to make allowance for the gradual change in the age composition of the population. Whereas in 1901, persons aged 65 years and over amounted to 5 per cent of the total population of England and Wales, this proportion was 11.8 per cent of the population in 1959.

The cause of death giving rise to much concern at present is Cancer. In 1959 over 97,000 people died from this disease and of these 21,063 were from Cancer of the lungs and respiratory organs.

With the changing age structure of the population, degenerative diseases of the heart and circulation assume increasing relative importance as a cause of death, while Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases now form only a small segment of the picture of mortality.

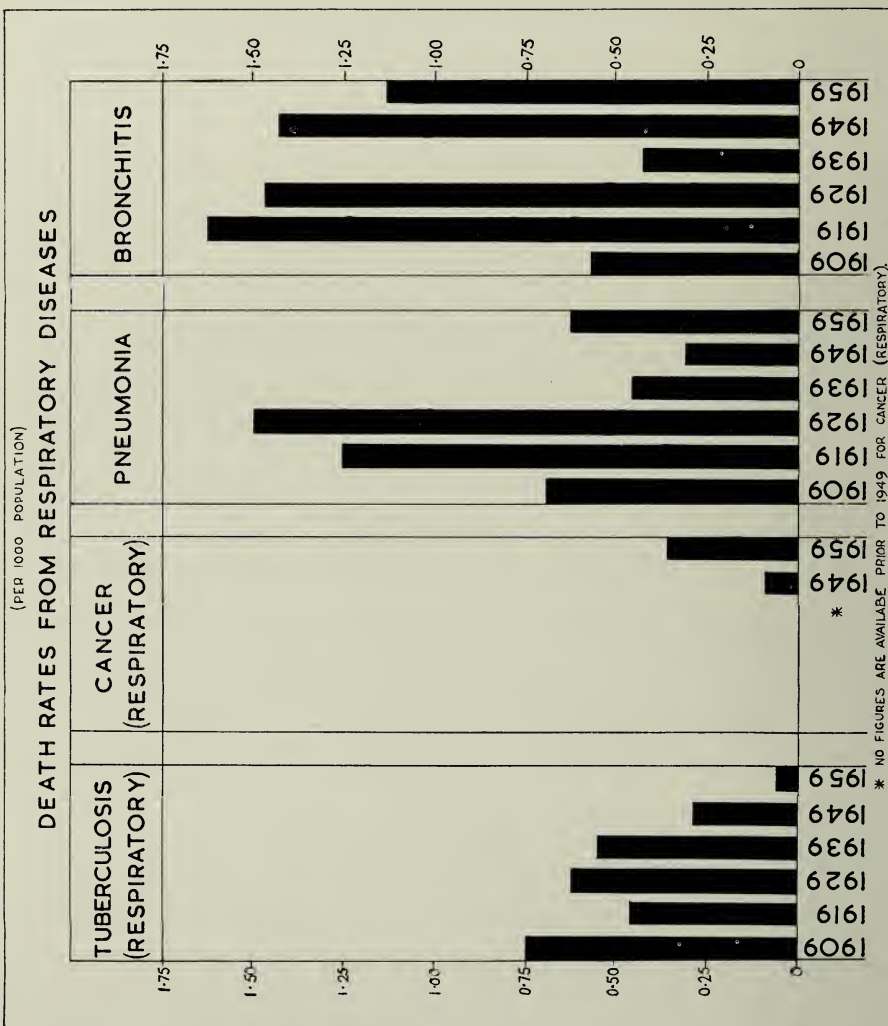
Accidents, including one road accident, accounted for eleven deaths. More than 6,000 persons die each year in England and Wales as a result of accidents in their homes; of these about 700 are due to burns and scalds. For every seven deaths on the roads there are ten deaths from accidents in the home. The majority of fatal accidents occur in relation to the two extreme age groups, viz: under 5 years and over 65 years. Regarding the young children, much can be done to educate them in road and home safety sense through the schools and the Health Authorities by means of publicity, exhibitions and practical demonstrations. As regards the old people the provision of specially planned housing will obviate many of the risks.

Finally, it is clear from a study of the charts of the previous page that while the battle against disease is being won decisively on a wide front there are unfortunately some areas where a few diseases have made and are making forcible counter attacks.

The diagram on page 16 illustrates graphically the changing mortality rates from the main classes of respiratory diseases in the District over the past 50 years. As will be noted the death rate from Tuberculosis has been reduced to a fraction of former levels as a result of the spectacular advances in therapy over the past twenty years. Cancer of the respiratory organs was seldom diagnosed until chest radiography was intensively used following the Second World War. Although it is generally conceded that there has been a real increase in the disease in the past 10 years, there is some dispute how far the increase reported is the result of better diagnostic services.

It will be noted that the mortality rate from Pneumonia decreased in the decade prior to 1939, with the introduction of sulphonamides, followed in the next decade by a number of potent antibiotics. The recent rise in mortality rate represents a different form of pneumonia affecting primarily the already debilitated.

The sudden fall and equally sudden rise of bronchitis is again primarily explained by a change in the nature of the disease. Prior to 1939, deaths were usually from the 'acute' forms of this disease, while at the present day it is the chronic relapsing form of bronchitis which is the bigger problem.



AGES AT DEATH

	M	F
Under 1 year of age	7	6
1 to 4 years	—	—
5 to 14 years	—	—
15 to 24 years	1	1
25 to 44 years	6	4
45 to 64 years	62	42
65 to 74 years	59	64
75 to 84 years	56	74
85 to 94 years	11	26
95 years and over	—	1
	202	218
	420	

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred in the district during the year, but the tragedy of maternal death is under active review by the Ministry of Health, who instigates inquiries into all cases of death considered to arise directly or indirectly from childbirth.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were thirteen infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 26.4 per 1,000 live births compared with the figure of 22 for England and Wales. Six of these deaths occurred in the first day of life.

Still births totalling ten, gave a rate of 19.9 per 1,000. In contrast to the great reduction of infant mortality generally that has been achieved in recent years, there has been relatively little improvement in respect of infant deaths occurring in the first week of life. These, together with still births are classed under the title 'Peri-Natal Mortality'. The fall in the death rate in this 'peri-natal period' has been less than for any other period in infancy and childhood, due mainly to such conditions as prematurity and congenital malformations about which much basic information is still lacking.

A very extensive and thorough research survey was carried out nationally during the year from which it is hoped new information will become available which will enable more adequate preventive measures being employed.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1954	32	21	33
1955	23	19	19
1956	23	15	22
1957	17	11	13
1958	13.6	23.6	29.5
1959	19.9	18.3	26.4

The diagram on page 19 replaces the graphical illustration of deaths in the single year which has appeared in previous reports, and shows instead the changing age-pattern of mortality over the past 60 years.

Thus in 1899 some 28 per cent of all deaths were of infants under one year of age and only 19 per cent of deaths in the over 65's, who were numerically a much smaller proportion of the population. In contrast today only some 3 per cent of all deaths are in infants, and 69 per cent of deaths occur at the other age extreme. As is well known, this much longer expectation of life brings in train fresh problems, with a much higher proportion of the population subject to the degenerative diseases associated with longevity.

“PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF DEATHS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS”

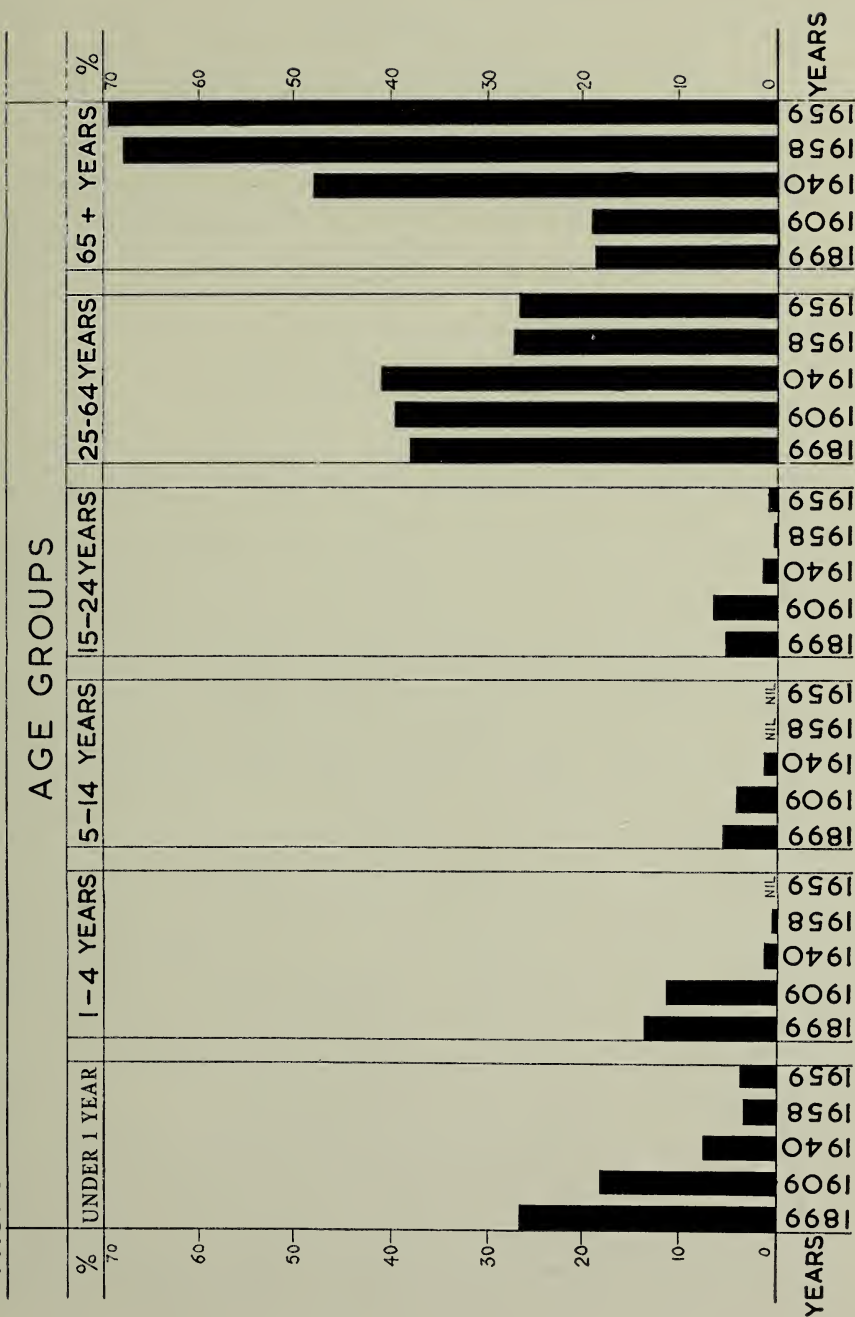


Table IV
INFANT MORTALITY—1959

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (i.e. Deaths under 1 month of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total Under 1 Month
Atelectasis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	2	—	1	—	—	3
	6	1	2	—	—	9

INFANT MORTALITY (i.e. Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	Total
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations...	4	1	—	—	—	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
	9	2	1	—	1	13

SECTION B

Table V
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1955-59

England and Wales (estimated population) 45,386,000			Chadderton (estimated population) 32,430			
	1959 No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	1959 No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Average over five years 1955-59	
					No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion
Typhoid Fever ...	119	0.003	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	376	0.008	2	0.06	—	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	745	0.016	3	0.09	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	47,889	1.055	31	0.95	24	0.74
Whooping Cough...	33,208	0.732	21	0.64	20	0.62
Diphtheria	103	0.002	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3,200	0.071	2	0.06	1	0.03
Smallpox	1	0.000	—	—	—	—
Measles	539,207	11.880	195	6.01	256	7.97
Acute Pneumonia ..	26,789	0.590	6	0.18	8	0.24
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	733	0.016	1	0.30	1	0.03
(Non-paralytic) ...	289	0.006	1	0.30	—	0.0
Acute Encephalitis	138	0.003	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	35,600	0.784	51	1.57	131	4.08
Food Poisoning ...	9,992	0.220	10	0.30	5	0.15
Puerperal Pyrexia	10,723	0.236	2	0.06	1	0.03
Tuberculosis						
Respiratory ...	24,499	0.540	22	0.67	13	0.40
Other Forms ...	2,636	0.058	1	0.03	1	0.03

Table VI

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1959

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	31	1	1	8	18	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	195	6	54	57	77	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	21	3	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	51	2	11	5	23	1	1	8	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning	10	3	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	22	—	—	2	—	—	8	8	4	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	348	16	74	78	133	4	13	17	10	3

MEASLES

During the year there were 195 cases notified. This shows a decrease on the previous year's figure of 248 cases. Of the total 150 were notified in the first half of the year. All but one case were under 10 years of age. Again there were no deaths during 1959.

**Measles
195 cases**

Measles must still be regarded seriously and can be complicated with otitis media and bronchitis. It is therefore advisable to shield children from this disease until they have passed the early years of childhood.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-one cases of whooping cough were notified during 1959, which shows an increase on the figure of 6 for 1958. This would serve to emphasise the continued need for affording protection to pre-school children. Although deaths from this disease are uncommon, there is increasing evidence of residual lung damage becoming apparent in later years.

Whooping Cough
21 cases

SCARLET FEVER

There was an increase in the number of cases notified during the year, 31 cases as against 20 cases during 1958. This also applies to the figures for England and Wales—47,889 cases in 1959, against 38,844 in 1958. Nowadays this disease almost invariably runs a mild course without the serious complications previously associated with it. There were two cases of erysipelas during the year and this disease is due to the same germ as scarlet fever—the streptococcus. Thanks to new drugs neither of these diseases is any longer a serious menace to health.

Scarlet Fever
31 cases

Erysipelas
2 cases

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This condition is often caused by the same organism as is responsible for scarlet fever and erysipelas. During the year there were two cases of this potentially serious infection.

**Puerperal
Pyrexia**
2 cases

DYSENTERY

There was a gratifying drop in the number of cases notified during the year, but dysentery remains a serious problem to Health Departments and to all those dealing with children in nurseries and infant schools.

Dysentery
51 cases

Several investigations have indicated that symptomless excreters are common in outbreaks of this disease, although opinions differ on the role of symptomless excreters in the spread of this disease.

In nearly all cases the disease is mild, highly contagious and has considerable nuisance value. It can be said that the disease is spread from hand to hand, often by contamination from doors, lavatory seats, etc. Hand-washing after using the toilet and before handling food is of the greatest importance in limiting the spread of infection.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria has been notified in this district since 1949. Nevertheless the importance of persevering with the active immunisation of children against this disease must continue to be stressed, as only by maintaining a high proportion of immune individuals in the community, can it be kept permanently at bay.

Diphtheria
No cases

SMALLPOX

Again during 1959 the district remained free from smallpox. The danger of an outbreak of smallpox in this country is however still present, particularly with the development of world-wide air travel. Experience over the past years has shown the wisdom of vaccinating infants as a routine preventative measure, and while the acceptance rate of vaccination in this area is considerably higher than the national average it remains necessary to maintain and improve this position.

Smallpox
No cases

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-two cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. The change in notification rates in recent years cannot be interpreted in isolation, as there has been an even greater change in the type of case now notified. Cases are now generally notified in very early stages of the disease, and largely on X-Ray evidence, rather than when showing the symptoms formerly associated with phthisis.

Tuberculosis
Respiratory
22 cases
Non-respiratory
1 case

The graph on page 25 shows the trends in deaths and notifications over the past 50 years.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

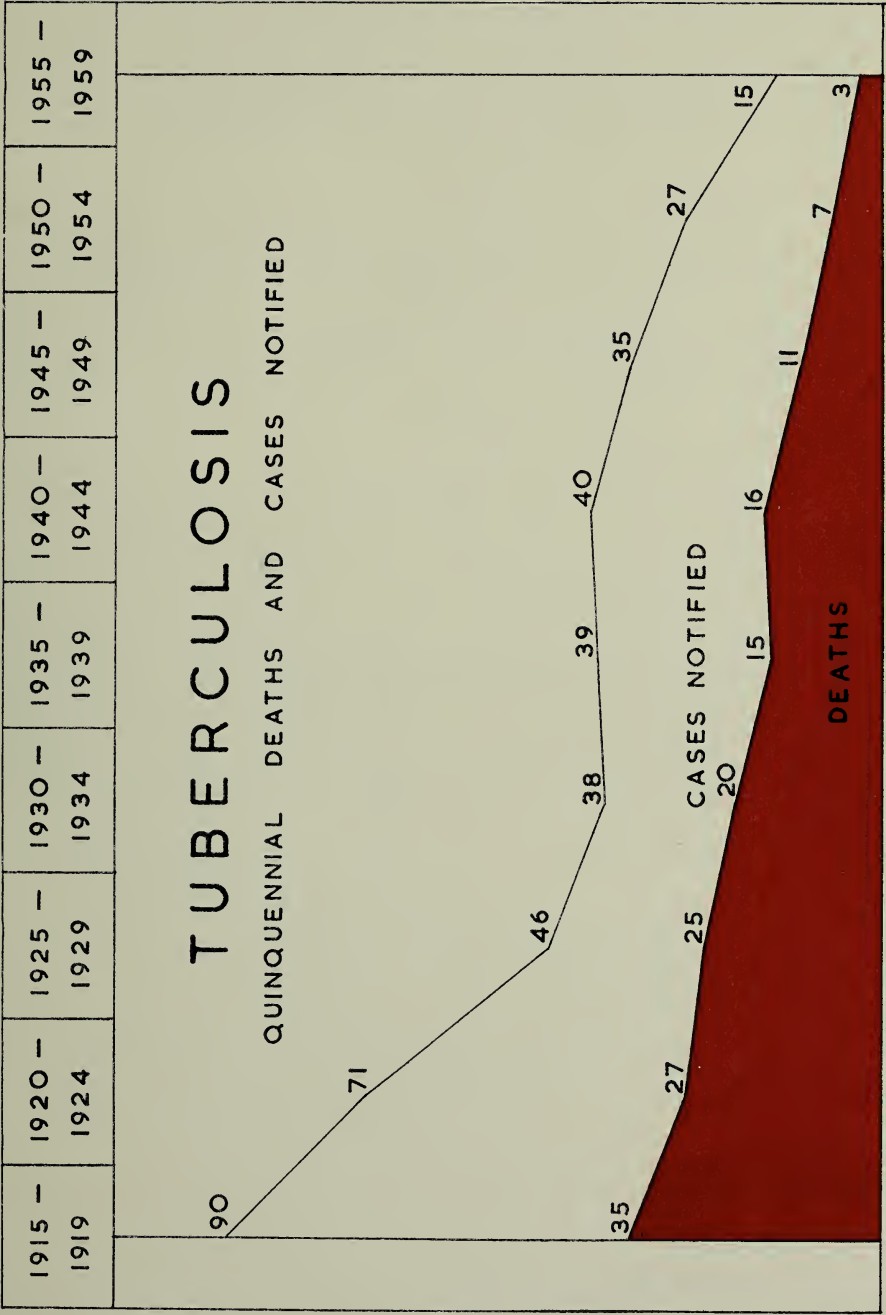
In 1959 only 6 cases were notified. The fact that there were 20 deaths from acute or primary pneumonia shows that notification of cases is very far from complete. 'Broncho Pneumonia' is not notifiable and such cases are not therefore included here. Generally speaking this disease affects mainly the very young and the very old.

Acute Pneumonia
6 cases

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

There were two cases notified during the year, one paralytic case and one non-paralytic case. No apparent connection could be traced between the cases. Both cases recovered. The offer of vaccination against Poliomyelitis was extended during the year to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years and vaccine supplies overtook demand during the year. Unfortunately, in the latter part of the year there appeared to be a substantial loss of interest by the general public in taking advantage of the increased supplies.

Acute
Poliomyelitis
2 cases



FOOD POISONING

The 10 notifications of food poisoning, were limited to five families—four of the cases occurring in one family, the organism being *Clostridium Welchii*. As mentioned in my last annual report, this organism is particularly associated with such outbreaks where meat products are inadequately cooked and afterwards re-heated or allowed to cool slowly.

**Food Poisoning
10 cases**

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

The three cases of this disease were the first notified in the district since 1956. Fortunately, this disease is now relatively uncommon, fairly easily recognised, and and generally responds well to modern chemotherapeutic drugs.

**Meningococcal
Infection
3 cases**

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON' Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

MATERNITY SERVICE

The midwives who served this area during 1959 are as follows :—

Nurse E. S. Mills, 1, Laurel Avenue, Chadderton	MAI 6765
Nurse C. J. Williams, 59, Owler Lane, Chadderton	FAI 3047
Nurse M. Grindrod, 1, Birwood Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, 8	CHE 4807

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Central	Monday, 2 p.m.

The Health Education and Relaxation Clinic continued to be held every second Friday. This Clinic is still used by too few of the expectant mothers.

Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners as in former years.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Central Clinic —	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.
Eaves Lane Clinic—	Wednesdays & Fridays, 2—4 p.m.

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

These clinics are held every morning at the Central Clinic from 9 to 9-30 a.m. to treat minor ailments in school children, who are brought by parents or referred from school. They do still seem to fulfill a need, but, as in former years, they do not deal with many cases.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The scheme for vaccination against smallpox and for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus continued throughout the year. The importance of smallpox vaccination does, perhaps tend to be forgotten now that 'polio vaccination' has had so much publicity. It is worth remembering that the ever-increasing speed of inter-continental travel makes the introduction of an incubating case of smallpox an ever present possibility. Infant vaccination also prevents most of the serious complications which can occur after primary vaccination in adult life, especially as the latter is very likely to be carried out in an emergency.

During the year, poliomyelitis vaccination was extended to adults up to 40 years and a third dose was recommended, seven months after the second. The initial response from the adults who are now eligible was rather poor.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held every Monday, 9 a.m. till 12-30 p.m.

At Eaves Lane	Monday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Clinic	Thursday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
	Friday, 9 a.m. till 12-30 p.m.
	Friday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic weekly for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Normally children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to the local hospitals. Central Clinic—Every Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends once a month at the Central Clinic, to see children referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the physiotherapist who visits once a week to give remedial exercises.

Speech Therapy

This clinic is held at Eaves Lane every Monday (9—12 noon, 2—4 p.m.) Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the speech therapist by the School Medical Officers of all the districts comprising Division 14.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, chiropodist, holds two sessions a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9-30 to 12-30. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Miss I. Schofield, chiropodist, holds two sessions per week for old people at the Central Clinic and one session at the Eaves Lane Clinic.

Central Clinic—Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Eaves Lane Clinic—Friday, 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Lip-Reading Instruction

Mr. J. J. Finnigan, the teacher of the partially deaf, again attended the Eaves Lane Clinic to give lip-reading instruction to partially deaf children from Chadderton, Failsworth and Royton. He also performs routine audiometry at school and also tests children referred to him by the School Medical Officers.

Tuberculosis After-Care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes to ensure that treatment prescribed by the Chest Physician is carried out, that every possible precaution is taken against the spread of infection and that where suitable, additional protection is offered to contacts in the shape of BCG vaccination.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14 provides the District Nursing Service. Three District Nurses and one State Enrolled Assistant Nurse are seconded to the Chadderton area. A male nurse is available for certain cases as required throughout the Division.

Home Help Service

This service is organised on a Divisional basis and supervised by a domestic help organiser. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged, infirm, chronic sick and cases of sudden acute illness in the home.

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal or Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either, Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-Ray Facilities

These X-ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Almost all the pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year 506 faeces specimens and 2 specimens of urine were submitted for examination. Of these 151 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 9 specimens showed the presence of Shigella Flexneri, 22 contained Salmonella Typhimurium, 2 contained Salmonella Newport, 2 contained Paratyphoid B, 1 contained Bacillus Coli and in 6 heat resistant Clostridium Welchii were isolated. The remaining 315 specimens were negative. Again my grateful thanks to Dr. Parker the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for another year of continued support, help and co-operation, which is very much appreciated by this Department.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local health authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential accommodation for aged persons in need of care and attention is provided in four divisional hostels, one of which is sited in Broadway, Chadderton.

The demand for such accommodation is far greater than can be met and every endeavour is being made to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes.

For this reason the work of voluntary organisations is most important and indeed the ideal management consists of a full and understanding co-operation of all organisations, Voluntary and Statutory, working towards the same end, namely, the happiness of the old folk.

Chadderton Old People's Welfare Committee is a fully representative voluntary body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials together with interested persons from the Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further health

and well-being of those growing old. These aims require a good visiting service so that the ascertainment of the needs of the old people in the district can be readily found.

There are now nine Over-Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

This Committee has, to further their work for the old folks in Chadderton, begun a project for the building of a Central Club. There the elderly and lonely can meet to enjoy companionship, a cup of tea, a cooked meal and be able to obtain advice on their problems, or any other service which may be necessary for their welfare. Building has now reached roofing stage.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities such as the epileptics or the spastics. A register of handicapped persons is maintained and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, although help is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring it. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

NURSERIES

Day nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who are forced to go out to work, although the major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries five cotton mills in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the mills.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Chadderton patients are removed to hospital by the vehicles of the Lancashire County Council. The ambulance services are now under Radio Control, having the control centre at Radcliffe (Telephone No. RAD 3021)

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at "Enville House", Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is Ashton 2933. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because

of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

During the past year requests for children to be received into care came from sixteen families in Chadderton and these concerned thirty children in all. As in previous years, efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home and in fact only nine children from four families were received into care. Others were helped with the co-operation of the Home Help and Day Nursery Services. The majority of the applications for care were on account of the illness of parents, but it was disturbing to find four families deserted by one or both parents.

The publicity campaign in the Chadderton district during the first part of the year served to make the work of the department better known, although only four offers of foster homes were received. The Area Officer and staff are grateful to those people who helped by displaying posters.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in this district. Chadderton U.D.C. continues to be represented by Councillor H. Shanley.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
August, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report upon the work done by your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1959.

Changes in the staffing of the Department included the resignation of the Pupil Assistant, following upon his gaining qualifications and taking up duties as an inspector with another authority, the promotion of the Junior Assistant to the post of Pupil Assistant and the appointment of a Junior Assistant to fill the vacancy.

The year was notable in that positive action was taken towards creating a cleaner atmosphere in the township, in that a survey of the district by the County Sanitary Officer was begun, and in that the clearance of unfit houses proceeded much according to what had been planned. A further point of note is that the expected Dustbin Replacement Scheme came into being in May, and has resulted in easing duties relating to the provision of a satisfactory dustbin to each house.

Normal routine work suffered a little because of the work involved making the survey of the Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1 and 2, but in the main a fair standard of inspection was maintained.

I have to thank the Chairmen and Members of Health and Housing Committees for much support during the year, the Officers of the Council who have provided material to assist in the compilation of the report and for assistance during the year, and to Dr. O'Grady your Medical Officer of Health for the way he has helped me during 1959. Finally, my sincere thanks are given to the members of the staff of the Department for their loyalty and work throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

The visits made by the Inspectors in connection with some aspects of the environmental health services are listed in the following tables together with details of the types of notices served throughout the year, and defects found and remedied.

This side of the work is far from spectacular and yet some of it is fundamental to good sanitation, and it all forms an important part of the duties of the inspectors.

The inspection and testing of drains, the inspection of piggeries, the inspection of conveniences and similar types of visits have always been associated with the duties of the staff of a public health department and the association has not always been to the benefit of those performing the duties, yet such work plays no small part in preventive medicine. If such work was not performed satisfactorily there could be the recurrence of nuisances which would soon create alarm.

Table VII

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	140
Number of disinfections carried out	19
Re-inspections of notices served	2,429
Visits re vermin	172
" to factories	233
" to stables and piggeries	43
" re smoke observations	131
" re Shops Act	358
" to Schools	17
" re drains and drain tests	1,148
" to defective dustbins	1,079
" re prevention of damage by Pests Act	331
" re offensive accumulations	32
" re water supply	55
" re swimming bath water sampling	15
" re Pet Animals Act	2
" re keeping of poultry	5
" re marine stores	19
" re public cleansing	404
" to tip and salvage depot	378
" re atmospheric pollution	77
" to rag flock premises	1
" re storage of petroleum	61
" re fresh water closets	398
" re waste water closets	465
" re sanitary pails	38
" to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	36
Interviews and other visits	1,038
Number of dustbins sold	230
Number of dustbins renewed since 1-5-59	683
Notices Served	
Informal notices	485
Statutory notices	66

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Section 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Section 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing Act, Section 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
Statutory notices by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of summary proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Table VIII

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1959

	Found	Remedied
Defective and damp walls	1	5
„ roofs	30	29
„ chimney stacks	9	14
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	15	19
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	24	25
„ drains	42	46
„ waste pipes and channels	17	10
„ flashings	1	1
„ closets (fresh water)	16	13
„ closets (waste water)	54	54
„ dustbins	549	970
„ ceilings	12	14
„ plaster	30	38
„ floors and stairs	5	13
„ doors, windows and sashcords	48	44
„ sinks	4	5
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues...	10	9
Offensive accumulations	1...	1
Miscellaneous	1	1

WATER SUPPLY

Three statutory water undertakings provide water for the district, and with the exception of approximately 19 houses situated in the northern part of the district all houses have a separate piped supply.

The undertakings are the Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department which supplies by far the major portion of the district, the Manchester City Waterworks Department which provides for a number of houses in South Chadderton and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board which is responsible for the supply to houses in the Middleton Junction area.

All the supplies are gathered from upland surfaces, the water is soft, and in the main plentiful. No real scarcity was experienced during the very dry summer of 1959.

The houses which have private supplies are so isolated that the provision of a piped supply from one or other of the undertakings is uneconomical. Various shallow wells provide for these houses.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The watercourses which pass through the urban area are the Rochdale Canal, the River Irk, The Wince Brook, Springbrook and Bower Brook. It is true to say that all the courses are polluted to a greater or lesser degree, but during 1959 no serious trouble was experienced.

During the early part of the year it was deemed desirable to take swabs from the Bower Brook and by arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory Staff at Monsall this was done. It was established that infective material was entering the stream, but after repeated swabbing it was found that the source of infection was not in Chadderton. Investigation was then continued by a neighbouring authority, but the task of pin-pointing the source, in this case, would have proved colossal, and so far as is known the full investigation was not pursued.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor states that during 1959, 89 lineal yards of new sewer were laid, and that the sewage works did not undergo any alteration.

The inspection of new drainage systems is the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department but the supervision of repairs and alterations to existing drainage is a duty undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors. The testing of existing drainage systems is another of the Inspector's responsibilities.

The removal of blockages in the drainage systems of private dwellings is a service provided gratis by the Council, unless the blockage is such that excavation is required or the blockage cannot be removed by normal plunging and rodding. This has been mentioned on previous occasions and the Council is to be commended for the provision of such a service. During the year the drain labourer attended to 380 choked drains, 515 choked waste-water closets and 25 choked fresh-water closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

87 waste-water closets were converted to water closets during the year, but there still remain nearly 1,800 of these insanitary contraptions. Much has been done in the provision of amenities in attempts to improve the health of the people, much is being done to further improve conditions, but this blot still stands out. Not until the Council takes more positive action will this type of convenience be abolished entirely. It is highly desirable that they should all be abolished within the next two or three years.

Though the number of pail closets was only reduced by one it is anticipated that during 1960, because of clearance areas, this number will be increased and the number of pail closets, which is at present 66, will fall very low.

The following tabulated statement gives the number of closets in the area at the end of the year. The trough closets mentioned are a block of closets in a factory, the block not having been demolished, though considerable improvement to the sanitary accommodation at the factory has been achieved.

Table IX
Closet Accommodation—1959

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C., 1959	Number at end of 1959
Pail Closets	—	66
Waste Water Closets	87	1,792
Trough Closets	—	9
Fresh Water Closets	—	11,121
	87	12,988

DISINFESTATION

During the year 19 houses were disinfested by the Department's staff and a total of 172 inspections were made to ascertain the presence or otherwise of bed bugs. All Council owned houses are inspected upon change of tenancy and the houses of ingoing tenants are similarly inspected.

The Department assists in the eradication of cockroaches and similar pests in houses and in commercial or industrial premises. Assistance of this nature was given in 6 instances to commercial premises during the year.

Table X
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1959

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	19	11,563	1,546	13,128	34
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	10	520	41	571	4
(b) Survey under the Act ...	62	5	4	71	203
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	82	—	82	39
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	82	1,488	165	1,735	178
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	7	404	27	438	6
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	3	91	9	103	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	10	490	32	532	2
VI. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	14	497	36	547	2
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS, 1959

Number of manholes in the district—1,273

	Feb.	Aug.
Number of manholes baited	224	215
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take ...	73	—
Number of manholes showing complete take	62	59

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The work of rodent control proceeded steadily throughout the year and Table X indicates the types of investigations and treatment made.

It is worthy of note that as the years pass the treatment of sewers seems to be having a marked effect upon the rat population. It is a further matter of note that the sight of a rat now causes concern, and quickly reports are sent in to the Department. This, it is submitted, is a sign that people today are demanding a higher standard than was asked for some years ago, a fact that shows how the public reacts to the steady educational work of the health authority.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of house refuse, the collection of trade waste, the collection of the contents of pail closets, and the ultimate disposal of all this refuse is undertaken by the Health Department and the tabulation attached gives some idea of the work done.

Except where holidays interfered with procedure, a regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year and this was done by a staff of 19 men. For the weekly collection of the contents of 12,000 dustbins within the area two rear loading vehicles and one side loading vehicle are used. The rear loading vehicles are fitted with compression mechanism.

On 1st May, a Dustbin Replacement Scheme came into operation which means that except for new houses the provision of a dustbin is made by the Authority. 683 dustbins were issued during the year.

The very dry summer was the cause of some trouble on the tip and again it has to be reported that fires gave cause for concern. Water could not be used freely and it was necessary to hire a bulldozer to remove the seat of the fire and prevent serious spreading.

The Department is also responsible for the sweeping of streets, and the cleansing of Public Conveniences. During 1959 there was nothing spectacular in the work done, but it can be reported that sweeping of the streets was done regularly so far as main thoroughfares were concerned, and in the main the side streets received such attention that there was little cause for complaint.

The mechanical sweeper maintained an average of approximately 78 sweeping miles per week.

With regard to Public Conveniences, except for regular maintenance, and the execution of repairs as required nothing else was done, but towards the end of the year, the Committee had before them a report upon the various structures, and it was anticipated that in the next two years some better standards will have been achieved.

The amount of salvageable material collected during the year was approximately 15 tons in excess of that collected during 1958, but the actual income from the sale of the paper, scrap metal, rags and the like fell by approximately £24.

Since the Department became responsible for public cleansing it has always been customary to express thanks to those who carry on this service, and the thanks this year are no less sincere. The men do a very good job, despite some of the adverse criticism they receive.

Table XI
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1959

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
27	5,152	69	68	11	—	—	19	3.4	74.6
28	146,931	1,414	1,520	9	1	1	1	2.0	103.6
29	214,867	798	2,477	15	—	3	2	0.4	269.1
30	219,749	805	2,775	8	—	3	9	0.8	272.9
32	20,910	250	224	12	—	—	17	3.8	83.6
607,609			7,066	15	1	2	2	1.4	182.1

ANALYSIS OF LOADS, 1959

LOADS	
3,336	Refuse collection.
102	Nightsoil to sewage works.
138	Road dirt from Orderly's dumps.
293	Ashes from Schools.
621	Covering material to Tip.
52	Delivery of dustbins.
345	Household refuse needing special collection.
237	Canteen refuse.
64	Condemned food to sewage works.
100	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
26	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
1,032	Salvage collection.
371	Trade refuse taken to Tip.
85	Collection of waste for which special payment made.
6,802	Total

Table XII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1959

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Tins	67	6	—	—	204	10	4½
Paper	174	1	—	—	1,143	17	0
Rags and Woollens	9	14	2	11	72	11	10
Carpets and Sacking	1	10	3	—	8	18	6
Aluminium	—	19	3	13	112	17	6½
Lead and Zinc	—	3	1	23	9	4	6
Steel	1	13	—	—	10	14	6
Light Iron	—	12	3	17	3	15	0
Cast Iron	9	5	—	—	48	0	3
Brass	—	5	—	22	26	15	3½
Copper	—	3	3	8	27	4	5
Mixed Scrap	1	16	—	—	7	4	0
	267	11	2	10	1,675	13	2½

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The most important features to report are that in March the five year programme for the introduction of Smoke Control Areas throughout the district was considered and approved, in August the first Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation and a second order was submitted in December. The first order, which related to an area of approximately 156 acres in South Chadderton was comprised of 1,412 private dwellings, 5 commercial premises, a school and a church. Some opposition was encountered and the Council was notified that a Public Inquiry would need to be held. When the year closed the Council was awaiting this inquiry.

The impression gained after the making of the first order was that, whilst the majority of people want clean air, the average householder does not want any upset in his or her domestic situation. Further propaganda by those who had a strong desire to sell raw coal helped to stiffen the opposition. It has always been a feature of the growth of public health legislation that there have been those who were satisfied with conditions as they existed, and felt that any new thing was a threat to freedom. Such has been the attitude of some to the Clean Air Act.

The closure and anticipated closure of many cotton mills during 1959 meant that atmospheric pollution from industrial sources was much reduced. It was realised that before the end of March, 1960, thirteen cotton mills in Chadderton would cease to operate as such, and that machinery, including boiler plant, would be taken out. It is regretted that such action became necessary, but it will certainly reduce the number of plumes from chimneys in the area. Where boiler plant is being left in the factory, steam raising will not be required as it was for cotton spinning.

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1959

Number of half-hourly observations	129
Number of minutes of black smoke	43
Number of minutes of dark smoke	492
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	3,335
Number of interviews and written notifications	21

Table XIII

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors), during 1959

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	22	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	137	188	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	17	15	1	—
Total	165	225	21	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	19	18	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	20	—	8	—

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Mention has already been made of the closure of some industrial premises but cotton spinning remains the main industry.

The tabulated statement gives details of the number of factories and the inspections made.

The Surveyor reports that at the end of the year 42 Certificates relating to means of escape in Case of Fire had been issued.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent reports that during the year school children's attendances at the Baths totalled 36,831, the slipper baths were used on 1,194 occasions by Old Age Pensioners who have special concessions, and the public washhouse retained its popularity, 23,585 bookings being recorded.

With regard to the condition of the water in the plunge bath, 15 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and in no case was there an adverse report.

SCHOOLS

At the end of 1959 there were 22 schools in the area most of them having hand washing facilities with hot and cold water provided. In all cases water closets are attached to the schools.

17 visits were paid by the Inspectors during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

At the end of 1959 there were no offensive trades established within the district, the tripe boiling premises having been demolished when the land on which they stood was bought by another industrial concern.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

19 visits were made to these types of premises during 1959. No nuisance calling for specific action was found.

RAG FLOCK PREMISES

Rag Flock is only manufactured at one place in Chadderton, and examination of the premises together with inspection of the reports of samples submitted to the Government approved 'Prescribed Analyst' showed that satisfactory conditions existed.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

A survey of these types of storage premises begun in 1958 was completed during the year under review. Thanks are expressed to the officers of the County Fire Brigade and in particular the Fire Prevention Officer who assisted so ably and readily.

The result of the survey meant that a number of licence holders were informed of requirements to lessen fire risk and of certain other necessities, if it was intended to continue to store petroleum mixtures.

During the year 43 licences were issued and a total of 61 visits were paid to storage premises.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, STORED OR SOLD

FOOD PREMISES

These are listed in the accompanying table together with the number of visits paid to the various premises. Visitation to such establishments is an important part of the routine of the Department. The earlier Food Hygiene Campaign has lost some of its impetus, though results of the work then done can still be observed, but visitation means a standard is maintained and the educational work can proceed.

Table XIV

FOOD PREMISES—1959

Type	No.	Visits	Wash- basins fitted	Hot Water Installed	New Sinks fitted	Other Improve- ments
Canteens — Cafes, School Meal Centres	45	63	—	—	—	2
Bakehouses and Confectioners	27	67	—	—	—	3
Fried Fish Shops	22	24	—	—	—	1
Butchers	37	54	2	1	—	2
Grocers	128	297	3	2	—	3
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	30	142	—	—	—	1
S h o p s (selling sweets, ice cream, minerals, etc.) & Snack Bars	29	154	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Pur- veyors	151	177	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	62	17	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ..	2	328	—	—	—	—
Chemists	6	21	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION

The two slaughterhouses situated within the area continued to function throughout the year, but the throughput was comparatively small and in the main the carcasses were of a fairly high standard.

It was possible to maintain a 100 per cent inspection of all carcasses and the table shows the work done together with the amount of meat condemned.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

Table XV
MEAT INSPECTION, 1959

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	298	206	3	2,725	111	—
Number Inspected	298	206	3	2,725	111	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	44	48	—	21	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.77 %	23.30 %	0.0 %	0.77 %	0.0 %	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	27	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.71 %	13.05 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—1,827 lbs.

MILK SUPPLY

Only designated milk is sold in Chadderton and of the samples submitted for examination none was reported upon as unsatisfactory.

Again tables indicate the type of licences issued and the results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination.

Table XVI

No. of Milk distributors	149
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	19
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	148
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	3
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	21

Table XVII

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1959

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No result
(a) RAW MILK.				
I. Tuberculosis- biological tests	3	3	—	—
II. Methylene Blue Reduction test	3	3	—	—
III. B. Coli exams. ...	—	—	—	—
IV. Sediment tests ...	—	—	—	—
(b) "HEAT TREATED" MILK.				
I. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
(c) PASTEURISED.				
II. Phosphatase test	7	7	—	—
III. Methylene Blue Reduction test	7	6	—	1 void
(d) STERILISED.				
IV. Turbidity test ...	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM

Though there are no ice-cream manufacturers in the area, 9 shops were registered for the sale of this commodity during the year, bringing the total of registered premises to 126.

52 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 48 were placed in Grade 1 and 4 in Grade 2 which is fairly commendable.

SHOPS

The inspectors paid 258 visits to shops under the provisions of the Shops Act during 1959, and in one case it was necessary to serve notice for the improvement of ventilation. There are few shops where assistants are employed and consequently the provisions of the Act relating to the welfare of employees seldom apply.

Table XVIII

TYPES OF SHOPS

Bakers	25
Boots and Shoes	17
Butchers	38
Chemists	6
Chips and Fish	22
Clubs	14
Dairies	2
Drapers	30
Dry Cleaners	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	30
Grocers	127
Hardware	15
Hairdressers	18
Launderette	1
Newsagents	18
Opticians	1
Off Licences	12
Pet Shops	1
Plumbers	2
Public Houses	35
Radios, etc.	7
Rainwear	1
Second Hand Goods	1
Sub Post Offices	6
Sweets and Tobacco	14
Tailors	2
Taxis	1
Temperance Bars	2
Wallpaper	2
Watch Repairer	1
Wines and Spirits	1

Table XIX

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1959

	lbs.	ozs.
Beef	135	—
Cheese	—	4
Chicken (tinned)	—	9
Corned Beef (tinned)	137	14
Cream (tinned)	—	8
Creamed Sago (tinned)	—	15½
Fish (tinned)	50	14¾
Fruit (tinned)	567	7¼
Fruit Juice (tinned)	2	6
Golden Syrup (tinned)	1	—
Ham (tinned)	823	13
Irish Stew (tinned)	3	—
Lamb Chops	8	—
Lemon Cheese	3	10
Meat Pudding (tinned)	1	—
Milk (tinned)	69	12½
Mincemeat	3	—
Mutton (tinned)	69	—
Peanut Butter	—	12
Pickles	—	10
Pork (tinned)	90	—
Pork Luncheon Meat (tinned) ...	17	—
Preserves	25	—
Rice Pudding (tinned)	45	14
Salt	1	8
Sandwich spread	1	5
Sauce	1	4
Soup (tinned)	39	8
Spaghetti	2	1
Steak (tinned)	35	3
Tomatoes (tinned)	6	2
Tongue (tinned)	126	—
Vegetables (tinned)	190	7
	2,460	12

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

Table XIX shows the various types of food which were voluntarily surrendered.

FOOD ADULTERATION

The County Medical Officer has provided the following statement giving details of the samples taken for chemical analysis, and the results of such sampling.

Table XX

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955
SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1959

	No. of Samples taken
Arrowroot	1
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	1
Baking Powder	1
Bread	1
Castor Sugar	1
Cold Medicine	1
Custard Powder	1
Demerara Sugar	1
Flour	1
Flour Confectionery	6
Fruit (canned)	1
Fruit (dried)	7
Fruit (fresh)	3
Fruit Malt Loaf	1
Gravy Browning	1
Ground Almonds	1
Lentils	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Meat (canned)	1
Milk	111
Mincemeat	2
Mixed Peel—Candied	1
Mixed nuts	3
Oatmeal	1
Orange drink	1
Salmon spread	1
Sugar	1
Tea	6
Treacle	1
White Pepper	1
	161

All the samples shown in Table XX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

SAMPLING—1959

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Flour	Creta Praeparata only 72 mgms. per 100 gms. flour. Flour (Composition) Regulations, 1956, require 235-390 mgms. per 100 gms. flour.	Millers written to
End crust of loaf of bread	Contained a piece of white cotton cloth impregnated with purified mineral oil weighing 1.24 gms. in all.	Bakers cautioned
Custard tart	Sample was approximately three-quarters of a tart which contained a part-smoked cigarette 0.8 gm. in all dry weight.	Legal proceedings. Vendors were fined £20 with £5 10s. 0d. costs.
Pork luncheon meat (opened tin)	Contained a dead wasp 0.1 gm. in weight. Part of one leg and antennae had been embedded in meat. The insect had been heated.	Packers cautioned
Orange drink	No name or address of packer on label.	Packers written to
Informal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 1.0% of extraneous water.	Caution and further sample
Formal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 0.6% of extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further samples. Same vendor
Formal milk	Deficient 0.9% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicated the presence of 1.6% of extraneous water.	
Lentils	Contained 0.5% of foreign matter of the nature of insect excreta and remains, mineral particles, rust, etc.	Stocks withdrawn on the request of the Local Authority

SECTION F

HOUSING

The following tables relate to the work done under the various provisions of the Housing Acts, and all that need be added is to state that 7 Clearance Orders were made, 5 being confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, the other two awaiting confirmation when the year closed.

TABLE XXI

(a) STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	14	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	203	—

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (1) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected
formally or informally for housing defects
(under Public Health and Housing Acts)... 2923
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal,
made for the purpose 5645
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and
not capable at reasonable expense of being
rendered fit :—
 - (a) No. found during year 56
 - (b) Estimated number existing at end
of year 600
- (3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to
be not in all respects reasonably fit for human
habitation but capable of being rendered fit 204

2. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Area :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	25	38	17
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas :—

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	8	13	11
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	4	3
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	214	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	67	3
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act), 1957 :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 —Improvement grants, etc. :—	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Action during year :				
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	40	40	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority ...	36	36	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	50	50	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Act	Nil			

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR—1959

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority ...	46	46
(b) Approved by Local Authority ...	46	46
(c) Work completed	8	8
(d) Remarks	NIL	

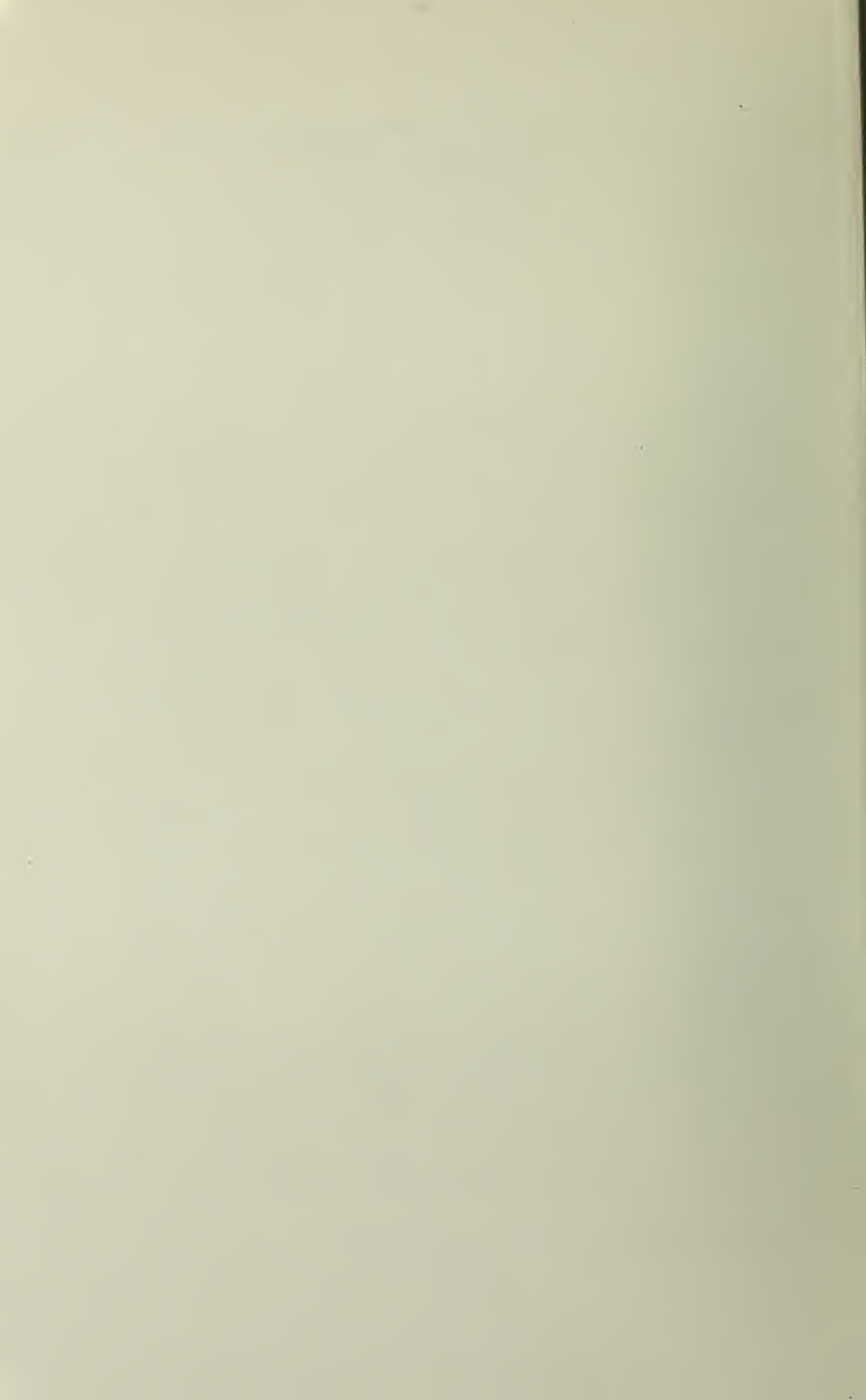
RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

- (1) Number of applications for certificates 10
- (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates Nil
- (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates
 - (a) In respect of some but not all defects 8
 - (b) In respect of all defects 2
- (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule 9
- (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Nil
- (6) Number of Certificates issued 6

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

- (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates 6
- (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... 1
- (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection Nil
- (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority 4



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